JE MAINTIENDRAI

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 12den AUGUSTUS, 1820. N. 33.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE. *Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

WY Mr. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Zee en Landmagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal door het kwalificeren van den President ad-interim van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie, om de bediening van Raad Fiscaal provisioneel op zich te nemen, en het dien ten gevolge, waarnemen van het præsidie in denzelven Raad by het oudste Lid, eene vacature van Raad ordinaris in het welgemelde Hof is ontstaan.

Zoo hebben wy den Heer Gabriel Sneidels, regter plaatsvervanger in den voormelden Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie, gekwalificeerd om voortaan, als Raad ordinaris, in denzelven Raad zitting te nemen.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 3den Augustus 1820, het zevende jaar Zyner Majesteit's regering.

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 7den daaraanvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

WY Mr. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao, en Onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy hebben goedgevonden en verstaan:

Den Heer Mr. D. Serrurier, President ad-interim van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie, als de oudste in rang zynde ambtenaar, te kwalificeren, zoo als hy hierby gekwalificeerd wordt, om de bediening van Raad Fiscaal provisioneel op zich te nemen, na alvorens den gewonen eed voor ons te hebben afgelegd, en voorts in functie te treden, onder genot van de emolumenten aan dien post geaccrocheerd, en met behoud van zyn tegenwoordig traktement als President voormeld.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 25sten July 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyner Majesteits Regering.

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 28sten daaraanvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Fiskalaat den 11den Aug. 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op

De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Para vender en la Imprenta,
LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

Den 5den Aug. 1820.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Ligt in Lading om in deze maand te vertrekken,

Het snel zeilende gekoperd fregat schip

SARA MARIA,
KAPITEIN P. BOSTYN.

Voor Vracht of Passagie, zynde zeer goed ingericht ter overvoering van Passagiers, addressere men zich by BING & JUTTING.

Die ten verkoop aanbieden, de onlangs aangevoerde artikelen als,—Tarwe en Rogge Meel, Vleesch, Spek, Smeer en Spermacety Kaarsen, Boter, Reuzel, Hammen, Erwten, Tabak, Ryst, Makreel, Bakeljauw, Zeep, Smeer, Pik, Teer, Eike Planken, Jenever, &c. &c. en een kompleetassortement Drooge Goederen.

Aug. 5 1820.

FOR AMSTERDAM

The fast sailing coppered ship,

SARA MARIA,
P. BOSTYN, MASTER.

Will sail in all this month. For freight or passage, having excellent acomodations, apply to BING & JUTTING.

Who have just imported and offer for sale, S. F. Flour, Rye Meal, Beef and Pork, Candles, Spermaciti Candles, Butter, Lard, Hams, Peas, Tobacco, Rice, Mackerel, Codfish, Soap, Tallow, Tar, Pitch, Oak Planks, Gin, &c. &c. and a variety of dry goods.

NAAR BREMEN,

De Bremer brik

INDUSTRIE,
Kapt. E. HILLARS.

Zal in deze maand zeilen. Voor Vracht naar Bremen of Hamburg, en tevens voor Passagie, hebbende daartoe fraaye appartementen, adres by J. C. MEYER, of by den Kapitein voornoemd.

FOR BREMEN,

The Bremen brig

INDUSTRIE,
Commanded by E. HILLARS,

Will sail in all this month. For freight, for Bremen and Hambergh, and also for Passage, having elegant accommodations apply to J. C. MEYER or to the captain.

11th Aug. 1820.

FOR SALE

THE superior fast sailing schooner Petronella, in complete order, and can be sent to sea without any expense. For particulars, and a view of the Inventory, apply to the undersigned, or at the house of Mr. Gomez Casseres.

D. GAERSTE, junior,

Den 10den Augustus 1820.

WORDT aan het publiek bekend gemaakt, dat zoo er iemand mogten zyn die iets te pretendeeren of te verschuldig is, aan den Boedel van wylen Hendrik Willem Luydens, die geven hunnen pretentie op, aan de Heeren Gerrardus Duyckinck en Gysbert Vos J. z., namens het college van de Wees Onbeheerde en Desolate Boedel Kamer dezes Eilands, als aanvaard hebbende denzelve ab intestato Boedel, uiterlyk tegens ultimo dezer, zullende de geenen die daar in gebreken blyven ontstoken zyn van hunnen pretentie.

Den 10den Augustus 1820.

PUBLIEKE VERKOPING.

DE ondergeteekenden in kwaliteit als administrateurs over de begraaf plaatzen der beide Protestantsche Gemeenten zullen op Dingsdag den 15den dezer by Publieke opveiling doen verkoopen, binnen het Fort Amsterdam des morgens om 10 uren, tot afbraak den opstal van het groote huis staande op een stuk grond gelegen beoosten den opgang van den berg Altena, thans tot eene begraaf plaats aangekocht.

De Administrateurs voornoemd,
D. SERRURIER.
G. C. MULLER.

Den 4den Augustus 1820.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE ondergeteekende by mutuelle contract van separatie door George A. Cancryn, en zyne huisvrouw Maria Margarita Hanzen, aangesteld zynde, als gemagtigde om de tusschen hun bestaande gemeenen Boedel, tot schifting, scheiding, en vereffening te brengen. Roept op allen en een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten eenige pretentien ten lasten van gemelden Boedel te hebben, om dezelve met de behoorlyke bewyzen en verificatien binnen veertien dagen van heden af te rekenen, aan hem in te leveren, terwyl op gene vorderingen na dien tyd gedaan eenig acht zal geslagen, noch betaling gedaan worden.

J. C. JANDROEP.

AMERIKA.

EENE ACTE

Aanduidende de havens, waarin alleen gewapende vaartuigen mogen inkomen

Is besloten door den Senaat en het huis der Vertegenwoordigers der Vereenigde Staten van America in congres vergaderd. Dat na den eersten July, een duizend acht honderd en twintig, het niet geoorloofd zal zyn aan eenig vreemd gewapend vaartuig, in eenige haven te komen, behorende tot de V. S., [illegible] behalven die van Portland, Boston, [illegible] New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, [illegible] (Noord Carolina) Charleston en Mobile; indien zulke vaartuigen niet zullen genoodzaakt zyn in te komen door schade, door zeegevaar, of van vervolgd te zyn door eenen vyand, en buiten staat een dezer boven genoemde havens te bereiken, in welk geval, de commandeerende officier dadelyk zyn vaartuig zal aangeven aan den ontvanger van het district, vermeldende het oogmerk of de oorzaken van zulk eene haven te zyn binnen gekomen, en zal dezelve, zulk eene stelling nemen, als hem door zoodanigen ontvanger zal worden aangeduid; en zich aan zulke beschikkingen onderwerpen, als hem door gezegden ontvanger zullen worden bekend gemaakt onder de authoriteit en beschikkingen des presidents van de Vereenigde Staten.

Sec. 2. En is verder besloten, Dat het geoorloofd zal zyn aan den president der Vereenigde Staten, zulk gedeelte der land of zeemagt te bezigen, als nodig mogt geacht worden om de maatregelen in de eerste sectie dezer acte vermeld kracht by te zetten; en dat de president alzoo zal geauthoriseerd worden om zulken magt te bezigen, om te beletten eenig vreemd gewapend vaartuig van in te komen of te vertoeven, in eenige wateren binnen dit grond gebied der V. S., behalve dezulke die zulks liggen in directen loop om als zoo in te komen, of die te verlaten, dan naar zee te stevenen, van eenige der boven genoemde havens.

Sec. 3. En is verder besloten, Dat deze acte in kracht zal blyven tot den eersten dag van Juny een duizend acht honderd en twee en twintig, en niet langer.

H. CLAY,
Spreker van het Huis der Vertegenwoordigers,
JOHN GAILLARD,
President des Senaats pro-tempore.
Washington 15den Mei 1820—Goed gekeurd,
JAMES MONROE.

Het volgende is genomen uit de Glasgow Herald, onder dagteekening van Londen, [illegible] Mei;—

"Een heer genaamd Hislop, die zoo lang gevangen met niet verscheidene andere Britsche onderdanen in Carthagena, op order van generaal Morillo, uithoofde van beschuldiging, dat zy de oogmerken der Patriotten begunstigden, is in Engeland gekomen. Wy vernemen, dat hy eene zamenkomst met een of twee zyner majesteits ministers heeft gehad, aan welke hy zyn menigvuldig lyden heeft verhaald, zynde in de gevangenis van Carthagena ingekerkerd geweest gedurende zeven maanden, naauwelyks zoo veel levens middelen krygende als om te leven; zyne getrouwe landslieden waren in een dergelyken toestand geplaatst. Men voegt er by, dat lord Barthurst aan den Heer Hislop verzekerd heeft, dat het eigendom, het geen hy en andere byzondere personen verloren had, gedurende hunne gevangenis hun terug zou gegeven worden, of wel een equivalent."

Den 11den Augustus 1820,

DE ondergetekende voornemens zynde in den loop dezer maand van hier naar Europa te vertrekken, verzoekt een ieder die aan hem schuldig moge zyn, om betaling en alle de geene die eenige gerechtige pretentie of eisch tegen hem moge hebben, zich te adresseeren alwaar zy inmediaat voldoening kunnen, bekomen. J. H. SCHIELING.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

5	golet	Trinidad, Blanc,	Porto Cabello
10	——	Fortuin, De Pool,	Spaansche Kust

UITGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS

4	golet	Drie Zusters, Paron,	Porto Cabello
	——	Cordelia, Augur,	New York
5	——	Maria, Crilanovich,	St Martha
8	——	Trinidad, Blanc,	Porto Cabello
9	——	Adm. van de Capellen, Crane,	Sp. Kust
	——	Anna, Bolwig,	Hayti
	bark	Conception, Correa,	La Guayra
	golet	Abeja, Mendez,	Spaansche Kust
10	brik	Elize, Waring,	New York

Maandag zÿnde den geboortedag van H. K. H. Frederika Sophia Wilhelmina, geboren Koninklÿke Princesse van Pruissen, Douariere van Zÿne Doorluchtige Hoogheid Willem den Vden, Prins van Oranje en Nassau, Erfstadhouder der Vereenigde Nederlanden &c. &c. &c. is ter eere van dien dag het garnisoen alhier om elf nur des morgens onder de wapens geweest, en zyn op den middag een en twintig schoten door de Artillerie gedaan.

Zondag ll. viel een matroos genaamd Nielzon, behorende tot Zÿner Majesteits brik Merkuur, in de haven en verdronk ongelukkig. Men vermoedde niet dat hÿ dit ongelukkig lot ondergaan had, tot den volgenden Dingsdag wanneer zÿn lÿk op dreef, het welk dadelÿk werd opgevischt en behoorlÿk begraven.

In de namiddag van Maandag ll. werd een blank kind hetwelk scheen gewurgd te zÿn, kort na zÿne geboorte gevonden op den grooten weg nabÿ den tuin Hof en Berg, alias Vagevuur; verborgen onder een hoop steenen, het voorkomen hebbende van blanken afkomst te zÿn. De reuk die het lÿkje van zich gaf, lokte een hond naar die plaats, het geen oorzaak was, dat hetzelve ontdekt werd. Er werd dadelÿk berigt aan het Fiskalaat gegeven, waarop de schout en verscheiden dienders, vergezeld door den stads-chirurgÿn naar den plaats gingen, en na de nodige examinatie te hebben gedaan, werd het lÿk van het kind begraven. Om de zaak der menschheid is het te wenschen, dat de dader van deze verschrikkelÿke misdaad, ondekt zal worden, en naar verdienste gestraft

Gisteren middag arriveerde hier de Nederlandsche brik Henriette Wilhelmina, kapitein Kerkhof, in zeven weken van Amsterdam. Wÿ hebben met dezelve Amsterdamsche Couranten ontvangen, tot den 9den Mei, die echter niets belangrÿks behelzen, als dat er eene hevige storm in het begin dier maand door Nederland heeft plaats gehad, en dat daardoor aan huizen, boomen, en veldgewas aanzienlÿke schade is veroorzaakt,

Een treurig nieuws ontvingen wÿ echter wegens den dood van konings moeder.

Extract uit de Haarlemsche Couranten.

HET LOO, 10den JUNY.—H. K H. de Princes Douairiere van Oranje Nassau, is hier na eene kortstondige ongesteldheid den 9den Juny ll. aan eenen aanval van beroerte overleden.

De overledene vorstin werd geboren den 7den Augustus 1751 uit het huwelyk van Z. K. H. Prins August Wilhelm van Pruisen broeder van den grooten Frederik, met Princes Louisa Amelia van Brunswyk Wolfenbuttel. Zy huwde den 4den October 1767 te Berlyn met wylen Z. D H. Prins Willem de V. den 18den April 1806 overleden, uit dit huwelyk zyn geboren H. K. H. wyle de Princes Louisa, en Z. M. onze geliefde koning, en wylen Z. D. H. Prins Willem George Frederik te Padua in 1797 overleden.

Op bevel des konings, is te Appeldoorn eene graf kelder gereed gemaakt, om het lyk van H. K. H. te ontvangen,

De plegtige byzetting heeft op Zaturdag daaraan volgende plaats gehad; Zoo treurig deze tyding is, zoo verblydend is het tevens te vermelden, dat H. K. H. de Princes van Oranje den 12den Juny van eenen Prins gelukkig is verlost.

Wÿ hebben reeds gemeld, dat er eenige verschillen bestonden tusschen zÿne excellentie lord Combermere gouverneur van Barbados en het achtbare Huis der Vergadering in de colonie, hetwelk schÿnt voortgesproten te zÿn, uithoofde zÿne lordschap den Heer Brandford Lane heeft afgezet, als onwaardig om eene plaats in de magistraat te bekleeden. Uit de hierbÿ gevoegde correspondentie tusschen zÿne lordschap en een committè door het huis der vergadering benoemd, om den magistraat af te zetten, zal dadelÿk blÿken, dat de beweegredenen, die zÿne lordschap hebben bewogen, om het huis der vergadering uit een te scheiden en te weigeren eene copie van de noodzakelÿk vereischte bewÿs stukken te geven, de vrees was, van eenen uitslag onbestaanbaar met zÿner lordschap waardigheid, om zich er aan te onderwerpen, en welke konde dienen, om de beschuldigingen tegen het karakter van bovengenoemden Heer te wederleggen, en hem in de oogen van zÿne getrouwe lands lieden, in een eerlÿk en verheven oogpunt te plaatzen. Het onderwerp is met ÿver te Barbados behandeld, en verscheidene schrÿvers in de journalen van die colonie hebben gestrengelÿk het gedrag van zÿne lordschap gelaakt en bestraft, het welke wÿ gelegenheid zullen hebben publiek te maken.

Zyne lordschap schÿnt tevens een partÿ te hebben in Barbados, welke daarom het leven en gedrag dat zÿne excellentie heeft aangenomen goedkeuren, en die zÿner lordschap een blÿk van hunnen eerbied hebben gegeven, hem met een kostbaar blÿk van hunne achting begiftigende, zoo als gezien kan worden uit hun adres aan zÿne lordschap, dat hier volgt.

BARBADOS, 15DEN APRIL.

" Het committè daargesteld door het edele huis der vergadering, om te onderzoeken naar de redenen welke uwe excellentie den gouverneur hebben bewogen, om te denken dat de Heer John Brandford Lane. onwaardig is de commissie van vrederegter, en waarvan zyne excellentie hem ontslagen heeft, nemen zeer onderdanig de vryheid om zyne excellentie den gouverneur te berigten, dat zy zullen byeen komen op Maandag den 17den dezer te Town Hall, tegen elf uren voormiddags, om in het werk te stellen, het onderwerp waartoe zy zyn aangesteld, en dat zy daarom verzoeken, dat zyne excellentie zoo goedgunstig zal zyn, zulke bewyzen bevorens hun te doen leggen, vereenigd met de beschuldigingen in zyner excellentie brief van den 26sten Juny ll, als hen kunnen in staat stellen, om aan het onderwerp hunne juiste en onpartydige overweging te verleenen.

Gouvernements Huis, Barbados, 15den April 1820.

" De gouverneur berigt het committè aangesteld door het edele Huis der Vergadering, om te onderzoeken, naar de oorzaken, welke zyne excellentie den gouverneur generaal hebben bewogen, om te denken, dat de Heer John Brandford Lane, onwaardig is, voortdurend te blyven, in den commissie van vrede regter, en waarvan zyne excellentie hem ontslagen heeft, dat daar de daarstelling van het committè eene beledigende inbreuk is op zyn Prerogatif, hy zekerlyk geenerlei bewyzen hoegenaamd ook voor zal leggen.

Vrymetzelaars Huis, 26sten Mei.

By eene byeenkomst van Heeren vergaderd met oogmerk om eene schatting te betalen van achting aan den hoog edelen lord Combermere, voor deszelfs vertrek uit de colonie, werd de edele heer John R. Best algemeen tot spreker benoemd.

De Heer Best na zyne gevoeligheid uitgedrukt te hebben, over de eer hem door eene zoo aanzienlyk vergadering opgedragen, merkte aan, dat het niet noodzakelyk voor hem ware, in een uitlegging des oogmerks van de zamenkomst te treden, daar zy niet te zamen gekomen waren, om eenige nieuwe maatregelen voor te stellen of te bediscussieeren, doch om eenen wensch, in het werk te stellen, welke allen of de meesten der Heeren reeds niet alleen hadden uitgedrukt, maar zelfs overtuigd van aan zyne excellentie lord Combermere eenig aandenken van hun respect en achting by deszelfs vertrek te geven.

Een adres de gevoelens der vergadering uitdrukkende gereed gemaakt zynde, werd gegeven en algemeen aangenomen.

Des Woensdag den 31sten maakten devolgende leden van het committè. De edele Heeren J. R. Best, J. A Beckles, J Brathwaite, de Eerw. Heer T. H. Orderson, de Heeren R. Haynes, R. Clement en J. Higginson.—hunne opwachting by zyne excellentie, wanneer de Heer Best het adres inleverde.

" *Moge het uwer excellentie behagen,*

" Wy maken onze opwachting by uwe excellentie, als afgevaardigden van een aanmerkelyk aantal der achtingswaardige inwoners van dit eiland, om hunne uitdrukkingen van ongeveinsde droefheid over te brengen, wegens uw naderend vertrek van Barbados.

" Gy hebt U niet minder aan onze harten verknocht door de deugden van uw byzonder leven—welke uwer lordschap vriendelyke en toeschietelyke zeden gedurende eene reeks van drie jaren, ons overvloedige gelegenheid hebben verschaft op te merken en te waardeeren—als onze bewondering verwekt, door den glans van uw militaire karakter, en onze dankbaarheid by de waardige, aandachtige en opregte waarneming uwer openbare verpligtingen in het bestuur dezer colonie.

" Begeerig dat uwe lordschap een blyvend gedenkteeken van deze onze gevoelens zou ontvangen, vragen wy verlof uwer lordschap aanneming van een stuk zilverwerk te verzoeken, ter waarde van een duizend guinies, hopende uwe lordschap zulks aannemen zal, als een opregt doch ongeevenredigd teeken van onze achting, en onze genegenheid—van ons gevoel der weldaden, welke de colonie van uwe administratie heeft ontvangen, en van onze dankbaarheid voor de voortdurende gedenkteekens, welke gy van uwe werkzame weldadigheid hebt uwe belangeloosheid en voorzienende zorg voor onze welzyn hebt nagelaten.

" Wy wyden eerbiediglyk onze algemeene en byzondere wenschen voor de gezondheid en het geluk van Lady Combermere, uwe lordschap en uwe familie, en verzoeken verlof, by ons afscheid nemen, om een tydstip te verhaasten waartoe onze uitzichten gegrond zyn, het tydstip van uwer lordschap terugkomst om het bestuur dezer colonie op zich te nemen "

Waarop zyne lordschap genadig antwoorde:—

" *Myne Heeren.*

" Toen ik het eerst het gouvernement van Barbados aanvaarde, drukte ik eene hoop uit, en heb die altoos zederd gevoegd, eene hoop, dat wanneer ik U verliet, ik het genoegen zoude hebben te denken, dat het tydperk van myne burgerlyke administratie hier met wederkeerige voldoening zoude herdacht werden,

" Het is my aangenaam geweest, herhaalde verzekeringen van het verlichste en achtingswaardigste gedeelte van de gemeente te erlangen, dat myne hoop niet is te leur gesteld: en geene omstandigheid kan de hartelyke voldoening vermeerderen, die ik nu geniet, door verzekerd te zyn, dat ik de achting en eerbied van de getrouwe inwoners van dit eiland had gewonnen, door eene naauwkeurige en opregte vervulling myner openbare pligten.

" Met eerlyken trots, en zonder vrees voor tegenspraak, kan ik verklaren, dat ik onpartydig, getrouw, en onbeschroomd, den belangryken taak heb vervuld my door zyne majesteit opgelegd; en door het koninglyk prerogatif uit te oefenen, (de inbreuk waarop ik altoos heb geweerd), heb ik in alle gelegenheid volgens het geweten gehandeld, en ik ben blyde er by te voegen, zoo als, om de goedkeuring van mynen koninglyken meester te verdienen en te erlangen.

" Ik kan van U niet scheiden Myne Heeren, zonder het dankbare gevoel uit te drukken, het welk Lady Combermere en my zelven bezielt, wegens de vriendelyke oplettendheid, welke ons door de inwoners van Barbados is bewezen, en in welker byzonder en algemeen geluk en voorspoed wy altoos de levendigste belang stelling moeten gevoelen."

" Het is onder deze omstandigheden, dat het teeken uwer opregte eerbied, achting en genegenheid, my nu aangeboden, zoo vereerend daar het is, een aangenaam gedenkteeken wordt van uwe genegenheid te my waards, en zoo als een blyk van onze wederzydsche zorg voor de ware eer, welvaart en achtingswaardigheid dezer oude colonie.

Ik reed eens in het land, en hoorde een kwaad zynde moeder haar zoon toeschreeuwen Sam! Sam! wat doet gy daar? Waarop de jongen, met den weenenden toon van iemand die voor slaag bevreesd was uitriep—*Niets.*

Ik was weldra buiten hun gehoor, doch vroeg my zelven, wat doen de helft der menschenkinderen, om hun eigen toestand of die van anderen te verbeteren? Ik antwoorde—*Niets.*

Wat doet dyt mensch met die lubben, in de schaduw leggende?—*Niets.*

Wat doet die man, die tegen den hoek van het plein leunt, de menschen de hand gevende en zyn sigaar rookende?—*Niets.*

Zie dien snaak met zyn handen in zyn zak en Willington laarsen aan, en horlogie sleutels en cachetten genoeg aan de zak van zyn pantalon hangende, om iemand in het geloof te brengen dat hy een hoorlogie heeft—wat is hy daarna?—*Niets.*

Wat doet die man die aan de deur van de kroeg staat, met zyn elleboogen door de mouwen?—*Niets.*

Nog een meer en ik heb gedaan. Wat doet de Drukker met zyne *schuldige Inteekenaars te manen?*—*Niets!* Wat! niets? Niets!

Monday being the birth-day of H. R. H. Frederika Sophia Welhelmina, Princess Royal of Prussia, Dowager Princess of His Serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange and Nassau, Heriditary Stadholder of the United Netherlands; &c. &c. &c. the troops forming the garrison were drawn up under arms at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at noon a royal salute was fired in honor of the day.

On Sunday last a seaman of the name of Nielson, belonging to His Majesty's brig Mercury, fell into the harbour, and was unfortunately drowned. No suspicion existed of his having met this unhappy fate until the Tuesday following, when his corpse was observed floating, which was immediately picked up, and decently interred.

In the afternoon of Monday last, a male child, which seemed to have been strangled in its birth, was found on the high road near to the plantation Hof en Berg, *alias* Vagevuur, concealed under a heap of stones, having the appearance of being the offspring of white parents. The smell arising from the corpse attracted a dog to the spot, which was the cause of its being discovered. Information was immediately given at the Fiscalat, when the Schout, and several Constables, attended by the Town Surgeon, proceeded to the place, and after taking the necessary information, the body of the child was interred. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the authors of this detestable crime will be detected, and brought to merited punishment.

Besides the places we have already noticed as having sworn to the political Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, it has likewise been sworn to and published in the towns of Cumana, Valencia, Las Villas de Cura, San Carlos, San Antonio, Pitare, Chironi, Savana de Ocumre, Macuto, Hatillo, Teques, Victoria, Valle de Guarenas, in all of which places the greatest demonstrations of joy were manifested.

Yesterday arrived the brig Henriette Welhelmina, capt. Kerkhoff, seven weeks from Amsterdam. By this arrival we have received Amsterdam papers to the 19th of May, which contain no political news of interest. We, however, learn from them that a severe storm was experienced generally throughout the Netherlands in the beginning of May, which had done much mischief to the crops, injured many houses, and destroyed a vast number of trees.

We have stated above that the anniversary of the birth of Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Orange Nassau, mother of his present Majesty, was celebrated in this colony on Monday, little thinking when we were writing the paragraph, that we should have to inform our Readers, in the same column, of the death of Her Royal Highness, which happened on the 9th of May, at Loo, after a short indisposition, occasioned by an apoplexy.

On the 12th of June Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, was safely delivered of a Prince.

We have already noticed that some difference existed between his excellency lord Combermere, governor of Barbados, and the honorable the House of Assembly of that colony, which seems to have originated in his lordship dismissing from office John Brandford Lane, Esq. as unworthy to occupy a seat on the majesterial bench.—By the annexed correspondence between his lordship, and a committee appointed by the House of Assembly to enquire into the causes which induced his lordship to degrade the magistrate, it will be immediately perceived that the motive which actuated his lordship to dissolve the House of Assembly, and to refuse a copy of the necessary evidence required, was the apprehension of a result to its proceedings incompatible to his lordship's dignity to submit to, and which might go to refute the imputations cast upon the character of the above gentleman, and to establish him in in the eyes of his fellow countrymen on an honorable and exalted eminence. The subject has been warmly taken up in Barbados, and several writers in the Journals of that colony have severely reprehended the conduct of his lordship, as our readers will perceive in an article which we publish, addressed "To an Illustrious personage."

His lordship, however, appears also to have a party in Barbados, who of course approve of the line of conduct his excellency has adopted, and who have paid his lordship a flattering tribute of respect, and presented him with a valuable memorial of their esteem, as will be perceived in their address to his lordship, which we subjoin.

BARBADOS, APRIL 15.

"The committee appointed by the honorable House of Assembly, to inquire into the causes which induced his excellency the governor to think John Brandford Lane, Esq. unworthy to be in the commission of the peace, and from which his excellency dismissed him, most respectfully beg leave to acquaint his excellency the governor, that they will meet on Monday next, the 17th inst. at the Town-Hall, by eleven o'clock in the afternoon, to carry into effect the object for which they were appointed, and they therefore request that his excellency will be graciously pleased to direct such evidence to be laid before them connected with the charges contained in his excellency's letter of the 26th of June last, as will enable them to give the subject their just and impartial consideration."

"*Government-House, Barbados, 15th April* 1820.

"The governor informs the committee appointed by the honorable House of Assembly, to inquire into the causes which induced his excellency the governor to think John Brandford Lane, Esq. unworthy to be continued in the commission of the peace, and from which his excellency dismissed him,—that as the appointment of the committee was an officious interference with his prerogative, he shall certainly not lay any evidence whatever before them."

Free Masons Hall, May 26.

At a meeting of gentlemen assembled for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the right honorable lord Combermere, previous to his departure from the colony, the hon. John R. Best was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. Best, after expressing himself sensible of the honor conferred upon him by so respectable a meeting, observed, that it was not necessary for him to enter into an explanation of the object of the meeting, as they had not come together to propose or discuss any new measure, but to carry into effect a wish which all or most of the gentlemen present had already not only expressed, but evinced, of presenting his excellency lord Combermere with some memorial of their respect and esteem on his departure.

An address, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, having been prepared, was read and unanimously adopted. And,

On Wednesday the 31st, the following members of the committee—the Hon. J. R. Best (chairman), the Hon. J. A. Beckles, the Hon. J. Brathwaite, Rev. T. H. Orderson, R. Haynes, R. Clement, and J. Higginson, Esqrs.—waited on his excellency, when Mr. Best delivered the address:

"*May it please your excellency,*

"We wait upon your excellency, deputed by a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants of this island, to convey their expressions of unfeigned regret at your approaching departure from Barbados.

"You leave us, my lord, no less endeared to our hearts by the virtues of your private life—which your lordship's affable and condescending manners during an intercourse of three years, have given us abundant opportunities to observe and to appreciate—than commanding our admiration by the splendour of your military character, and our gratitude by the dignified, attentive, and upright discharge of your public duties in the government of this colony.

"Anxious that your lordship should possess some permanent memorial of these our feelings, we beg leave to request your lordship's acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of one thousand guineas, hoping your lordship will receive it as a sincere though inadequate token of our respect, our esteem, and our affection—of our sense of the benefits which the colony has derived from your administration, and of our gratitude for the lasting monuments which you have left us of your active benevolence, your disinterestedness, and provident solicitude for our welfare.

"We respectfully tender our general and individual wishes for the health and happiness of lady Combermere, your lordship, and your family; and beg permission, in taking our leave, to anticipate a period to which our views are fondly directed, the period of your lordship's return to resume the government of this colony."

To which his lordship graciously replied:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"When I first assumed the government of Barbados, I expressed, and have ever since cherished, a hope, that on leaving you I should have the pleasure of thinking, that the period of my civil administration here would be remembered with mutual satisfaction.

"It has been agreeable to me to receive repeated assurances from the most enlightened and respectable part of the community, that my hopes would not be disappointed: and no circumstance can add to the heartfelt gratification I now enjoy, in being assured that I have gained the esteem and respect of the loyal inhabitants of this island, by an attentive and upright discharge of my public duties.

"With honest pride, and without fear of contradiction, can I declare, that I have impartially, faithfully, and fearlessly, executed the important trust reposed in me by his majesty; and in exercising the royal prerogative (the invasion of which I ever have resisted,) I have upon all occasions acted conscientiously, and I am happy to add, so as to merit and receive the approbation of my royal master.

"It is under these circumstances that the token of your sincere respect, esteem, and affection, now presented to me, becomes an honorable as it is a gratifying memorial of your attachment to me, as well as a testimony of our mutual solicitude for the true honor, welfare, and respectability of this ancient colony.

"I cannot take leave of you, gentlemen, without expressing the grateful sense entertained by lady Combermere and myself, of the friendly attentions which have been paid to us by the inhabitants of Barbados, in whose individual and collective happiness and prosperity we must ever feel the most lively interest."

An unheard of atrocity.—Letters from Angouleme contain the following account of an horrible outrage committed near Confolers.—A young couple, who were on the point of being married, went together to invite their relations to the nuptials. The girl was mounted on her lover's horse, followed by him on foot. On their arrival at a village where the young man wanted to see some person, he left his destined bride to wait his return in the road. Immediately afterwards three ruffians arrived, who after grossly insulting the young girl, obliged her to alight from the horse, stripped her naked, committed outrages on her person which decency will not permit us to relate, and threatened to murder her; they then killed the horse, cut open his belly, took out the entrails, and in their place put the unfortunate young woman, sewed up the animal's skin, and made off. Some children who were passing by afterwards heard cries issuing from the body of the horse, and immediately ran in great fright to tell their parents that the devil was in a dead horse, lying on the road. In the mean time the young man arrived and heard the groans of his expiring mistress. She was dragged out of the horrid situation where the villains had placed her, transported to the nearest barn, where every attention was paid to her. The police set directly about pursuing the horrid monsters who had committed an offence new in the annals of crime, and were fortunate enough to arrest them. They were recognized by the young woman upon confrontation. The unfortunate victim could not survive the outrages which had been perpetrated upon her, and expired five days afterwards. *** We insert the above (almost incredible) horror on the authority of a respectable correspondent.—*Editor Morning Chronicle.*

A return has lately been made of a royal veteran battalion, now quartered in Ireland, and daily feeding, we presume, upon the prolific apples of that luxuriant soil. It states that there are—870 men; 760 women; 1,800 children; and that 200 of the women are ready to lie in! This may be truly called a breeding corps; and as distinctions are given to regiments, we think it ought to be so called *par excellence!* The gallant colonel himself, we hear, has also a large family. So much for the increase of that physical force to which the duke of Wellington, by his own official acknowledgments, was chiefly indebted for his success at Waterloo. We should be glad to learn out of what fund the 760 women and the 1,800 children are subsisted? What would the celebrated Adam Smith say to this? He has asserted that an army added so little to the population of a country, that the drums and fifes, would not be kept up from the children born in a regiment.

A Manchester paper says, "A short time ago, in an adjacent county, a wealthy couple presented themselves to be joined together in holy matrimony. After the usual ceremony was performed, the bridegroom advanced to the Rector with "Sur, what mun I pay?" The Rector said, seven shillings. "Sur," said John, "its a grate deal of money; will na ye gi' me something back for luck?" The Rector, out of patience, walked off. John turning then to his bride, bid her prepare to go. The bride, however, looking her sweet spouse steadily in the face, said, "Dear John, you've highly insulted the Parson to-day; I'm ashamed of you."—"Jabe," said he, "Hawd your noise, I don't like to drop old customs—I never bought a pig in my life but I got something back for luck."

The lodgings of a Dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pair of artificial eye-brows, and a white surtout, in a pocket of which there were three love-letters written to himself, in his own hand writing.

BARBADOS.

TO AN ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE.

My Lord—There is a certain word now in existence, altho' familiarly known, of such a superfluity of meanings, the derivations of which are of such dubious and unaccountable origin; that it almost approaches to treason, to expatiate on its signification: nay, even to intimate a description of the right invested in, or belonging to it, is not to be tolerated.

PREROGATIVE!!! my lord, what a word to behold! And in consideration of the partiality which you bear to it, I have most particularly to request, that the editor of the Globe do print the overwhelming polysylable with types of pure virgin gold; in order that the resplendence of such an investiture of ambition, be not diminished for a want of loyalty and obeisance being offered at its shrine. Indeed so very cautious are you as a professor of this monarchial treasure; so vigilant, so regardful of every privilege said to belong to it, that it is much to be feared, that every one who dares pronounce the awful word will be guilty of an unpardonable interference with its sacred functions. I will, notwithstanding, venture to risk its displeasure; as the undaunted pen of veracity puts to defiance those supercilious menaces which labor with a degraded view of obtaining subjection to the insignificant nod of a man Man is not more than man; nor is the elevated situation which constitutes the entire difference between the nobleman and the peasant, any more a license to encourage acts of oppression in the one, than it is to be a subject for unprovoked animadversion with the other. Miserable indeed must that man be, whose contending disposition exulting in the authority it hath, surpasseth the limitations allotted for the proper exercise of discretionary power. By exceeding the restrictions of instructions suitable to policy of government and business, he not only renders those works he considers excellent, of none import, but brings himself into merited contempt.

Hence an admissible inference is easily drawn;—We see the futile endeavours of a weak and biassed understanding, after various unavailing attempts to secure a permanent and absolute controul to public men has proved abortive, with apparent concern exhort us to a reconciliation with apparent sympathy bids adieu, recommending amity, forgetful of its having been the chief source from which a convulsion arose, that has shaken the fundamental basis of good fellowship.

If the external profession of good wishes for the island's *prosperity and happiness*, had happily been preceded by a correctness of conduct, that could have identified their undeviating reality; it would have incited the notorious gratitude of this country to pay every testimony of deserved respect:—but as they at present stand exempt from qualifications that alone could engage the affections or make them acceptable; it is too much of the unmeaning expression of *prerogative*, to conciliate a disturbance it has prolonged, or merit the thanks of a community it has injured. However, my lord, I hope the generous feeling of Barbadians will forgive the errors of an administration, the duty of which seems to have been forgotten, and superceded by one, which has occupied most of your time—I mean the paramount duty of a partisan.

The lamentations occasioned by a failure of not being able to effect your endeavours to the benefit of this ancient and loyal colony, is somewhat superfluous; as to yourself alone may be attributed their non-success; and if your successor has ability competent to abide by the example before him, it is obvious, his measures will not meet a barrier in those vulgar squabbles, which your lordship seems to intimate have been a preventative to yours.

It is extremely strange, that regret should be excited, as if disappointed in the cultivation or promotion of good; when the hand of industry has never sought to mitigate or correct those disadvantages, which, so unfortunately render us degraded in the eyes of the mother country, and amongst the sister colonies.* How dangerous it is sometimes to travel farther than our natural capacity Your lordship has journeyed very far, and it is but right your recollection should be brought back to the point from which it ventured. I therefore presume to remind you, that while you impute to our character of resistance, the invidious accusation of ridicule and disgrace, you seem forgetful that your assistance has not been deficient in making us completely so. Remember, therefore, if the noise of faction is pregnant with those disgusting accusations, you have been concerned in begetting them. The degradation is consequently reciprocal; and we cannot exhonorate your lordship from our condemnation since it so impartially includes yourself.—But although this censure has been laid to our charge, I feel confidently happy in the belief, that if there is any disgust at us, it proceeds from envy in not enjoying the liberty we do; if there is any prevalent astonishment at our existence, it is that our passive neighbours are at a loss which to applaud most, the spirit and sagacity with which we have prosecuted our designs, or the conduct and success which has so efficaciously obtained them!

Every well wisher to the constitution—every soul that breathes the liberty of a British subject, must unite in their congratulations on the accession of his present majesty, must hope that his reign will be as unshaken and as much to be applauded and commemorated as his father's—but, my lord, of what avail will a judicious monarch's administration be to a dependent colony? Of what benefit or utility will poor Barbadians participate from the preservation of the religion, laws and liberty of Great Britain, if future vicegerents attempt to govern them with a mind disposed to trample their dearest privileges at this juncture? If a disinclination to rule after this diabolical method, is sent to preside amongst us there will not be found a second *immediate necessity* for a dissolution of parliament: no—there will not be any unjust premeditated action of the executive, which will again require that investigation, so as to be considered of no utility to the country, because it touches the guilty conscience of a ruler!

Were we unacquainted with the ordinance of a certain *institution*, a degree of astonishment may be occasioned at seeing *one** of the *only* four improvements which has fallen under your notice, placed, as though it came uppermost of every other consideration for our welfare: but this, as your lordship would say, is a delicate subject.

As touching the deep rooted insubordination that makes another count against the reputation of Barbados; it is an inflammatory charge of such trivial account, that to refute the malice it would convey, we have only to refer you to your own contradiction, whereby your loyalty is so expressly delienated. Thanks to your lordship's contradictory method of expression, for by it we are exculpated from a hideous crime which, it could be substained, must evidently tend to injure us most materially. Innocence will always be protected, even by the very means an enemy makes use of to traduce it.

Methinks, my lord, your generative mind is more apt to creat reprehension than to provide against the causes, or prevent the increase of evils which require it. If it was otherwise, this rodomantade that is now put forward to do us discredit in the opinion of the world, surely would not have been kept back till the eleventh hour to establish itself. Return, my lord, it is too late now to proceed on a journey where sunless paths lead into intricate mazes—the time is too far spent to meliorate the results of a bad day's work, return, and be satisfied, Be content to receive as the pitiful wages for the labour you performed for a sycophantic clan, the paltry pecuniary subscription of their easily acquired possessions. It would have been the first wish of their hearts—the first duty of Barbadians, to have expressed in a nobler manner, their sentiments of approbation, to have left a conviction of their sincere acknowledgments of deserved respect. But unfortunately no opportunity presents itself in which you stand a claimant, either to their sentiments of regard or generosity and the memory of a man they could have wished transmitted to prosterity, is blighted by a provoked anxiety for his departure; in which is expected a return of that tranquillity which he found on his arrival.—Adieu, my lord, yet one more word ere we joyfully part to meet no more—shake off every particle of the dust of this country, lest it cling to your bosom and reproach you with deserved disdain.

ATHANOR.

* See his excellency's speech at the opening of the new colonial Parliament, inserted in the Curaçao Gazette of the 9th of July.

* 1st revision and amelioration of the Slave Laws.

JAMAICA, June 23.

We have received a communication signed "*An emigrant from South America,*" complaining of the epithet "*robber*" being applied by a contemporary journal to the South American Independentch iefs, of whom he speaks as follows:

The greater part of the merchants of this city are personally acquainted with col. Montilla, and they know (as you might have known it also, if you had taken the trouble to inform yourself about that gentleman, (that he is no way calculated to be a—*robber.*

Colonel Montilla did not stand in need of a revolution breaking out in his mother-country in order to be a man of distinction there, as well as in the Spanish army, where he served in the body guards of his Catholic majesty.—Rich from his birth, he sacrificed his large fortune, and voluntarily tendered his sword, for the service of the American Independents, and rendered them many and important services.—A similar and additional one would have been that which he rendered their cause on the 25th of last month, in gaining a complete victory over an enemy four times superior to him in number, *if the malice and hatred of our opponents had not procured the defection of the British soldiers*, at the moment when col. Montilla was on the point of annihilating the remnants of the troops of colonel Lima.

Admiral Brion, who, in Curaçao, his native land, had his valour praised by the British, even only when a youth, is a stranger, who ever since the beginning of the revolution, offered his services to the Independents of South America. It was not the thirst of gold that brought him forward, but solely the love of liberty; and therefore he was admitted amongst us with shouts of joy and gratitude. From that time he offered, without reserve, to the cause of the American Republicans, not only his arm, but also his large funds and his vessels.

The intimate friend of gen. Bolivar, he has accompanied him in his glorious enterprizes; and admiral Brion is distinguished amongst us on account of the important services which he has rendered our cause.

Dr. Gual, a native of Caracas, has followed with much credit and honor the distinguished profession of barrister. He was auditor of war in the island of Trinidad, under the British government. In the South American revolution he was president of the Chamber of Representatives of Caracas, afterwards of that of Carthagena, and ultimately governor of that province. Having emigrated to the United States of America, he led honorably there a retired life; but he was soon known, and without any solicitation on his part, or his taking a single step for it, was presented with the title of barrister of the United States. The love of his native country, and the warm desire of seeing it enjoy freedom, brought him to Kingston, from whence he went to Rio de la Hacha, taking with him the love and esteem of all those who had known him here.

Doctor Santa Maria pursued his first studies in the Royal College of Mexico, his native country. He went to Spain when yet young, and sometime afterwards was admitted barrister of the royal councils. He was there when the revolution of Spain broke out, and was employed by the general Cortes in 1812.

When Fernando came back to Spain, that gentleman was condemned to ten years imprisonment, along with other deputies, but escaped from his prison through the assistance of an illustrious personage of Philadelphia, where he accompanied that great man. From thence he followed the unfortunate general Mina, as his secretary, and since the death of that general remained in Kingston until, thanks to heaven, the cry of *Liberty* resounded on the Spanish Main, when he went to Rio de la Hacha. As soon as he arrived there he was appointed to the office of secretary to the admiralty.

Such are, Mr. Editor, the gentlemen who have made themselves conspicuous in support of our cause at Rio de la Hacha There they are, and with them a small number of chiefs and British officers have remained, who alive to honour, and sensible of the personal merit of the gentlemen I have alluded to, and of the goodness of the cause which they have embraced, have been the very first to join them in disapproving the conduct of the British soldiers.

That the claim which these men have preferred for their pay is just, I do not deny; but it is equally true that the manner in which they have done it is criminal in the extreme, in military men.

When these troops left the island of Margaritta, they knew very well that they could not be paid before they were met by the army which was descending from Santa Fe, by the Magdalena, to co-operate with them, since it was general Urdanetta who was bringing with him the military chest,

In concluding he declares, that it was not the creoles that either pillaged or set fire to Rio de la Hacha.

I was ridding in the country last Saturday, and heard an angry mother bawl out to her son "Sam! Sam! what are you doing there?"—To which the boy, in the whining tone of one who was afraid of a flogging, answered—"*Nothing.*"

I was soon out of hearing, but asked myself what are half the sons of men doing towards bettering their own condition or that of others?—In the language of Sam, I answered—*Nothing.*

What is that man leaning with ruffles, lounging in the shade, doing?—*Nothing.*

What is that man leaning against the corner of the house, shaking hands with people and smoking his segar, doing?—*Nothing.*

See that dandy, with his hands in his pockets, Wellington boots, on, and watch keys and seals enough suspended at the waist of his pantaloons to justify one in believing he had a watch—what is he after?—*Nothing.*

What is that fellow standing at the tavern door, with his elbows through his coat, doing?—*Nothing.*

One more and I am done. What does the Printer get by *dunning his delinquent* subscribers?—*Nothing!* What! nothing? Nothing!